REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,519.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 29, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Ten lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

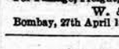
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,039 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. Wm. Wicks, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Tuticorin	9
„ Ratnagherry	2	„ Colombo	10
„ Yingorla	2	„ Galle	11
„ Goa	2	„ Negr-patam	12
„ Carwar	3	„ Madras	16
„ Mangalore	4	„ Coconada	18
„ Cannanore	5	„ Visagapatam	19
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Calicut	6	„ Callingapatam	20
„ Beypore	6	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Parakel	7	„ Point Pedro	21
„ Cochin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	23
„ Alleppey	7		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

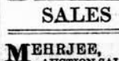
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. G. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves BUSREH	19
„ Kurrachee	1	„ Mahomrah	19
„ Muscat	9	„ Fao	19
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Bushire	21
„ Linga	11	„ Linga	25
„ Baharein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	13	„ Jask	28
„ Fao	15	„ Gwader	30
„ Mahomerah	15	„ Kurrachee	July 4
Arrives BUSREH	16	Arrives BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. H. Frank, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. G. G. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 35 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.
SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Sibthorpe, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS..... { First Class, Rs. 450. Second Class „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.	
CEYLON	G. S. Brooks	2111	450	29th	Suez, &c.
				June	
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	2735	450	2nd	Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th	Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3863	600	16th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd	Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Baclow	2735	450	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, 2,833 Tons and 530 H. P., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2977	464	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2239	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from { Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich cut glass and handsome porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, garden pots with rare plants, &c., &c., at Malabar Hill, Bungalow next to the late Rev. Doctor J. Wilson.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th day of May 1876, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., &c., being the property of Colonel J. A. Ballard, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, miniature billiard table, clock, Newton and Wilson sewing machine, carriages, birds, &c., at Middle Colaba, near Post Office.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the handsome household furniture, &c., being the property of S. J. Harrison, Esq., changing his residence.

The property is now on view and for detail particulars see *Indian Statesman*, dated 27th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG.
MILK, MILK, MILK.
ANGLO-SWISS
CONDENSED MILK.
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND,
FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.
RS. 24 PER CASE OF 4 DOZEN TINS.
RS. 6-4 PER SINGLE DOZEN.

NOTE.—Observe that the GENUINE *SWISS* MILK has the words *"PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND"* written across the Label in *RED INK.*

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.
PRICE RS. 7 PER DOZEN BOTTLES.

EAU DE STUTTGART,
"DOUBLE SURFINE,"
IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR TO THE USUAL
EAU DE COLOGNE.
RS. 5 PER CASE OF 6 BOTTLES.

SALOON CANDLES.
BEST OZOKERIT ..... 12 as. per packet of 1 lb.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS,
STRONG, SERVICEABLE,
Specially adapted for
DISTRICT USE.

Length.	Width.	Depth.	Price.
42 in.	30 in.	15 in.	Rs. 15
36 „	27 „	14 „	„ 12
30 „	24 „	12 „	„ 10

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
WITH ALL APPURTENANCES COMPLETE.

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, MONDAY, 29TH MAY.
THE STAR COMPANY.
The performance will commence with the Farce
BY J. T. WILLIAMS,
WHO'S WHO?
To conclude with, the Fairy Extravaganza, especially revised and adapted for this Company, by Mr. M. COMERFORD,
TURKO THE TERRIBLE!
OR
THE FAIRY ROSES.
INTRODUCTIONS.
New and favorite melodies, including airs from "Chilperic," "Roi Carotte," "Nemesis," &c.,
And adaptations of all the newest and most Popular Comic Songs.
SOLO DANCE, SONG AND DANCE, TREBLE DANCE,
AND
NEW TOPICAL SONG,
Written expressly for Miss MINNIE WILLIAMS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1
Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.
N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the Performance.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.;
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch..	Rs.	1 8 to	Rs.	6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	„	2 8 to	„	3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases ..			„	5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	„	8 0 to	„	10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs.	8	0
Porcelain do. do.	„	20	0
Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.			
Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs.	20	0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„	20	0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„	34	0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood .....Rs.	4 and	„	6	0
Maximum do. do.	„	7 and	„	9	0

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

RAIN GAUGES.
GUARANTEED ACCURATE,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIX PASSENGERS can be comfortably accommodated in a Steamer sailing for TRIESTE positively on 8th June for Rs. 350 each. Apply to "E.E.T.A."

WANTED, BOILER capable of evaporating 6 or 7 cubic feet water per hour. Write "M. E.," Office of this paper.

A GENTLEMAN residing at Mazagon wishes to meet with a MARRIED COUPLE to give him Board and Lodging in exchange for Bungalow and use of Kit. Good servants in the house. Address "H.," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, A SQUARE PIANO by SCHIEDMAYER & SON, Stuttgart, only five months in use. Price Rs. 520. Apply to "A. B.," Office of this paper.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.
(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 25th August 1875. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash .....Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate....	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW EDITION. ENLARGED.
With Illustrations by the author and others.
LAYS OF IND.
BY
ALIPH CHEEM.
1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME,
CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company will not be RESPONSIBLE during the MONSOON for Damage by Wet to Piece Goods, Twist or other Manufactured Goods that are NOT DAMMEERED or PACKED in WATERPROOF COVERING. Undammered packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the risk of the sender.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 24th May 1876. Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

THE SURAT and GOGO STEAM FERRY will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st proximo for the MONSOON MONTHS.

J. A. SHEPHERD.
28, Bombay Green, Bombay, 24th May 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AT BOMBAY.

GEORGE STANLEY BOSANQUET, Esq., Captain and Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Ships employed on the Indian Division of the East India Station, is prepared to receive forthwith TENDERS in writing for the SUPPLY of FRESH MEAT, VEGETABLES and SOFT BREAD, as may be required by Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy visiting Bombay, for one year from the 17th June next.

A form of Tender will be furnished on application to the Senior Naval Officer at Bombay.

Tenders addressed, Senior Naval Officer, Bombay, will be received up to the 4th of June.

The Senior Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender, and the one selected by him, will also be subject to the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

By Command of the Senior Officer,
HENRY S. BASKERVILLE,
Assistant Paymaster.

Bombay, 25th May 1876.

LOSS BY EXCHANGE.

THE LOSS to Remitters having now reached TWENTY PER CENT., we are compelled to INCREASE from 1st JUNE, our advertised RATES in proportion and refer Constituents to our Revised Price List,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 22nd May 1876.

OVERLAND PARCEL EXPRESS.
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENCY
ESTABLISHED, 1867.
OFFICES.—London, Liverpool, Dublin, New York, and Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, Bombay.

THIS AGENCY receives Parcels for delivery at any Post Town or District throughout Great Britain and Ireland, at a uniform rate of 6 Annas per pound, or fraction of a pound weight, up to 50 lbs., except jewellery and other valuable articles.

This charge covers the conveyance from Bombay to London only, and may either be prepaid, or paid on delivery at destination.

Goods and Packages, via Canal Steamers, forwarded at Rs. 2 per cubic foot, to London or Liverpool, including Shipping, Agency, and other incidental charges.

Goods landed, cleared from the Custom House and forwarded to any part of India at moderate rates.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
Agents.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LATE GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.
B. PARTRIDGE & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

TRY R. P. & Co.

The only Establishment in Bombay where all orders are received and attended to and made on the premises, and the goods warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship. Large supply of goods always in stock.

Price List to be had free on application.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing room, Boudoir, Dining room, Bed room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements. Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simpl's Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupel with or without coach box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonettes rail body do. moveable top, Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London* and *Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palanksen Coach with low venetians, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, table Breaks, Break-Omnibus, Chariot-Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Dues, do. with Rumble, Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and Break.

D. & Co. have a large a stock of well-selected patent door-locks, box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for half-doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bedrooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, 1 square foot; mosaic pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for halfdoors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawingrooms, &c., &c.

ICE MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and recharge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, 17 and 25 Rs. each.

Garden pumps &c. &c. 12 Rs. each.

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY & CUMBALLA HILL.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green. For Rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of R. Branson, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of Henry Bedford, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, just vacated by F. Asquith, Esq. Rent Rs. 115. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 87, at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from the 1st June, the BUNGALOW No. 167, at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mon. F. De Bousignac. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW on Breach Candy Hill, known as General Marriott's Bungalow, and lately vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of John Ryan, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for three months, either from the First day of June or July, the well-known "ANSLEY LODGE," situate on the top of Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of J. E. Bodger, Esq. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately vacated by Dr. Hewlett. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately in the occupation of the late C. W. Hawkins, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

COLABA, BYCULLA, &c.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on the Mount Road, Mazagon, lately in the occupation of W. Brown, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of S. J. Harrison, Esq. Rent Rs. 110. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 140. Apply to

E. W. FLOW

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 27TH MAY 1876.

FRIDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market was dull and depressed, the sales only reaching 7,000 bales, spot prices showing a decline of 1-16d per lb. in Mid. Orleans and Fair Cocconada, and ¼d. per lb. in Fair Bengals. To-day's report marks a continuance of the depression, the sales being 6,000 bales, prices unchanged. From New York, Friday's advices still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11¼ cents per lb, while futures not being quoted, are pursumably unchanged.

The following are the American crop figures to date :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts	17,000	18,000	23,000
„ Exports to U.K.	40,000	43,000	19,000
„ „ Continent	10,000	6,000	...
Total Receipts Since 1st Sept.	4,006,000	3,383,000	3,663,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,796,000	1,660,000	1,691,000
„ „ Continent	1,143,000	774,000	932,000
„ Stocks at the Ports	416,000	338,000	326,000

The figures of supply show the following comparisons for all Europe :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total visible supply of all kinds	2,720,000	2,688,170	2,995,140
„ „ of Surats	590,000	938,680	1,000,800
For the U. K. only :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,042,000	967,790	853,640
Do. London	60,125	106,380	134,680
American Afloat	120,000	154,000	196,000
E. Indian	200,000	336,000	471,000
	1,422,125	1,564,170	1,655,320
Price of Mid.-Orleans	6¼d.	8¼d.	8¼d.
„ Fair Dhollera	4¾d.	5 5-16d.	5¾d.
Difference	1¼d.	2 13-16d.	3d.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues very dull, but unchanged in price, and the quotations show no movement in the London General Produce Markets.

Reuter reports the Bank of France rate of discount at 3 per cent, a useful item of intelligence enough, but as things are at present a daily quotation for Consols would be of more interest. French Rentes we notice are at 104½ to-day, a decline of ¼ per cent. since Thursday, and if we were able to compare this with Consols we should have a valuable gauge of the state of feeling respecting the political situation on the Continent.

Bar Silver in London is at 52 1-16d, a recovery of 1-16d. per oz. from the previous day. Probably firm at 52d. would better express the actual position, but in any case a movement of 1/16d. has small importance after the rapid fluctuations we have had lately of ¼d. and sometimes ½d. per oz. in a day.

The Calcutta telegrams do not seem likely to influence EXCHANGE much either way on the resumption of business on Monday morning. On Friday we hear there were some large transactions in Bank Bills between two Banks at 1s. 8¼d. for 6 months sight and private telegrams to-day quote 1s. 8¼d. to 5/16 per rupee.

There has been an active business doing in COTTON here to-day at yesterday's prices. We have now received the bulk of our supplies by boat and in view of this and to secure May shipment, shippers have been anxious apparently to buy in as rapidly as possible notwithstanding the dull accounts from home. FREIGHTS continue very steady at £2 per ton both by sail and steam for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
132,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	732½
5,250	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India	195
			5 do.	and China	
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	107 exd
80,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

RAILWAY COMPANIES

...	£20	21s 3d	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 267
	£20	10s 14s	do.	Do. New £20 Shares 126
	£20	6s 7½	do.	Ditto 72
	£20	2l 12s 1	do.	Ditto 32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co. 1,100
	£18	19s 6d	15 do.	Do. New Shares 385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	½all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
50	2,500	(all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,575
30	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,450
10	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,160
400	250	150	10	Bro ch Mills	165
900	1,000	150	...	Colaba Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,060
1,250	1,250	all	80p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,080
1,400	1,000	all	60pc	Great Eastern	1,170
9,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	60p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,110
750	1,000	all	60p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,060
...	...	300	...	Khandesh Spinning	975
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucenjee S. & W. Co.	960
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,110
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,115
1,250	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,180
1,050	1,000	all	60pc*	Morarjee Spinning	1,200
4,000	625	all	60pc*	Oriental	770
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of W. Spinning	1,175
2,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	900
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c	Soondercas Spinning	950
800	1,000	250	120 p.c. do. ¼ share.		200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

186	6,000	2,850	200 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c	Albert Co. Kurrachee	780
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,108
1,000	(2,000	11,000	425 p.c	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	790
186	500	all	66 p.c	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	1,000	all	42 p.c	Bri ish Press Co.	985
400	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,000	all	75 p.c	Carwar Co.	900
720	250	...	...	Cocconada Press Co.	15
100	1,000	all	700 p.c	Colaba Press Co.	3,100
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P & G. Co.	150
1,52	1,000	all	160 p.c	East India Press Co.	850
150	5,000	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	1,400
200	9,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.	410
3,136	400	850	45 p.c	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	345
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,125
120	...	1,500	250 p.c	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.c	Sassoon's Press Co.	525
1,000	500	750	60 p.c	Scinde Press Co.	480
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
186	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	...	125p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	880]

* Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	150	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,875
1,000	50	all	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	210
1,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld.	70
4,000	5	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	27
1,980	50	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	375 ex i
...	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip	32

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd May as compared with that for 16th May :—

LIABILITIES.	16th May. Rs. A. P.	22nd May. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	14,47,160 13 1	14,47,160 13 1
Treasury Balance	4,04,89,718 4 8	3,92,52,172 15 4
Other Deposits	1,86,64,695 7 6	1,84,24,183 13 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,87,326 3 1	2,16,548 7 1
Sundries	9,32,570 1 11	9,60,287 15 4
	Rs. 7,96,51,470 14 3	8,03,00,434 0 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,64,15,390 7 0	1,64,38,186 11 0
Loans on Govt. Securities	58,94,851 2 11	57,76,437 14 11
Credits on ditto	89,43,710 9 2	89,43,424 10 7
Bills discounted	2,07,38,304 15 2	2,04,97,389 7 8
Dead Stock	10,61,883 0 10	10,60,415 12 8
Stamps	12,964 5 10	13,005 6 10
Balances with other Banks	8,46,593 2 7	9,81,603 2 0
Sundries	3,61,647 10 8	3,55,702 3 8
Bullion	24,517 4 7	24,517 10 7
Cash at Head Office	1,29,99,498 5 8	1,36,08,157 11 8
Do. at Branches	1,61,04,792 13 10	1,56,19,582 5 0
	Rs. 7,96,51,470 14 3	8,03,00,434 0 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Pehlvan (s)	DeCosta	Goa, May 22.
28	Queen's Cliff	Davies	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
27	China (s)	Orman	Australia.
	Handsome Hall (s)	Tillson	Liverpool.
	Monte Moro (s)	Irving	Dunkirk.
	Timor (s)	Brown	Marseilles.
	Puttialla (s)	Shiell	Goa and Aden.
	Galatea (s)	Baker	Dundee.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
	Tenedos (s)	Harris	Liverpool.
	Cape Comorin	Carwell	Liverpool.
	Khersonese	Chapman	Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
23	Mecca (s)	Johnson ..... Cannanore, May 14.
24	Australia(s)	Murray ..... London, Apr 12.
	Canada	Gahgey ..... Mauritius, Apr 29.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
23	Cromwell	...	...
	Star of Russia	...	...
	Winchester	...	...
24	D. of Buccleuch(s)	...	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
23	Rajah of Cochin	... Gopaulpore.
24	Baghdad (s)	... Rangoon, & N. Ports.
	Hobart (s)	... Glasgow.
25	Dacca (s)	... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
22	Patna (s)	...	Bombay.
	Sicotra(s)	...	Calcu'ta.
	Nizam (s)	...	Calcutta.
24	Hollenside	...	Cocanada.
25	Kingdom Saxony	...	Cocoada.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 26th May 1876.

It is intimated that an exchange of Bat'eries between Lt C Lomellen, G Batty 4th Bde, and Lt W J Danberry, No 1 Batty 8th Bde R A, has been sanctioned by H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
1st Regt L C—Capt A Currie, Adjt, to be 3rd Squadn Officer; Capt A R Rovland, 1st Squadn Subn, to be Adjt, Lt E L Elliot, on Squadn Subn, to be 1st Squadn Subn, and Lt F W S Jackson, Offr 2nd Sousdn Subn on probation, to be 2nd Squadn Subn on probation, in succession to Maj Harris, resigned.

The 3rd Extra Regimental officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 23rd May 1876 :—
Capt F J Caldecott, R gal (Bombay) Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required Examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—
Private M O'Donald, 68th Foot.

Sergt Arthur Partlett, 2nd Batln 15th Foot, is appointed Qr Mr Sergt of the Poonandhur Sanitarium and transferred to the Unattached List.

2nd Corporal Frank Littlefield and Sergt Stephen Smith, Royal Engineers, having been appointed to the P W Dept, are transferred to the Unattached List.

G O C No 271 of 6th inst is cancelled and No 3851 Gunner Thomas Foster, 9th Bde R A, is directed to rejoin his Brigade.

The following Order is confirmed :—
19th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 15th May 1876, appointing Lt H E Penton, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—
3rd Hussars—Lt R F Grey, for six months, from date of departure, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on medical certificate.

This cancels G O C No 289, 13th inst, so far as it relates to Lt Grey.

Royal Arty—Maj the Hon'ble R Hare (F Batty 9th Bde) from date of embarkation, to England, Overland, to appear before a medical board.

Lt E Hardy (F Batty 9th Bde) from date of departure, for 30 days, to Poorandhur, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot (1st Batln)—Surg Maj J E Clarke, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

13th Foot (2nd Batln)—Col J Wilkinson, from 3rd to 16th June 1876, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

66th Foot—Capt S Garratt and Lt H H Smallpiece, to Bombay, from 25th to 31st May 1876, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Indian Medl Dept—Surg Maj E Morton, in medical charge 7th N I, to Matheran, from date of departure, for thirty days, on medical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS,

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 24.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr G B Goddard, Deputy Mag and Deputy Collr, in charge of the Ranegunge division of the Burdwan Dist, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870 for acquiring lands required for public purposes.

The privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days granted to Mr P Hurley, Offg 1st Inspr of Registration Offices, under orders of the 20th Jan inst, has been converted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India into leave on medical certificate for nine months.

Mr A H Warde-Jones, Asst Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act until further orders, as a Deputy Mag and Deputy Collr in the Cuttack Dist.

Mr F W R Cowley, Deputy Comr, Wards' Estate, Patna, is allowed furlough for nineteen months, under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days with effect from the 1st June next.

Mr H J H Fasson, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Atia division of Mymensingh Dist, is transferred to Rajshahye.

Mr James Cruickshank Geddes, lately relieved of his special duty under the High Court, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment. Mr Geddes is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th inst.

Mr J F Stevens is reappointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad during the absence, on leave, of Mr J C Geddes, or until further orders.

Mr F F Handley, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Pooree, acted as Mag and Collr of that district from the afternoon of the 7th April to the afternoon of the 8th inst.

The Sub-Divisional Officers of Jamooee and Beegoo Serai, in the Dist of Monghyr, are vested with the powers of a Collr under Act VII (BC) of 1868.

Mr George Broadfoot Havelock, Offg Asst Supdt of Police Nuddea, is reappointed to Rajshahye.

Mr R F Guise, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month, under Sec 12 1, Supplement P of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st inst.

Lt Col W R Gordon, Dist Supt of Police, Nuddea, is appointed to act as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police during the absence, on leave, of Col A H Paterson, or until further orders.

Mr A Blair is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Nuddea, during the absence, on duty, of Lt-Col W R Gordon, or until further orders.

Mr F A Dawson, Asst Supt of Police, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 7th inst.

Mr R Garstin, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Dist Road Cess Committee of Tipperah, vice Mr A Manson, transferred.

Maj W W Hume, Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Dist Road Cess Committee of Bhagulpore, vice Baboo Surya Narain Singh, resigned.

Mr Walter Battray, Special Sub-Registrar, Gya, is allowed leave for one month, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th proximo.

Surgn Maj H Cookson is appointed toact, until further orders, as Civil Surgn of Cooch Behar.

Mr J McArthur, Offg First Subdiv Engr, is appointed to act as Chief Engr, Govt Dockyard and Surveyor of Steam Vessels in the Port of Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J McGregor, or until further orders.

Mr C M Jerdon, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Gya, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 5th inst.

Mr E Fuhr, Asst Conservator of Forests, Buxa sub-division, is allowed privilege leave for seventy-five days, with effect from the 20th inst, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A C Tute Offg, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Muzufferpore, vice Mr Lowis, transferred.

Mr A W Mackie, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed to be Vice Chairman of the Dist Road Cess Committe of Purneah, vice Mr J Livesay, transferred.

Mr C A Wilkins, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Road Cess Committee at that station.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, under Sect 18 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr A Astley, Dist Supt of Police, Mymensingh, with effect from 15th July 1876, or from any sub sequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Privilege leave of absence for three months, under Sec 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr J F Needham, Assistant Political Agent Nega Hills, with effect from the 1st June 1876, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of Intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Indian.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th May 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·816
Temperature of the Air	86·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·6
Minimum do. do	81·0
General Direction of wind	W, WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	217

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DELIMA—May 28th, Sunday, at Lower Colaba, Mr. Alexander M. DeLima, aged 29 years. Deeply regretted. His remains will be interred at the Sewree Cemetery at 4 p. m. this evening.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEVEREUX.—May 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of G. H. Devereux, Esq., of Burrakur, of a son.

HAMER.—May 17th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. E. Hamer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FRENCH—WESTON.—May 16th, at Ramnaghur, Jessore, by the Rev. S. Dyson, G. H. French, Bengal Police, to Sarah Georgianna, youngest daughter of J. Weston, Esq., Judge of the Small Causes, Court, Jessore.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1876.

THE time is drawing nigh when the clergy and members of the Established Church in Bombay will welcome their new Bishop Dr. Louis George Mylne, who may be expected, we suppose, to arrive here in a few weeks. There will not, probably, be much emotion or excitement traceable in our usually reserved society in Bombay at the arrival of the successor of Dr. Douglas, but in one part of the city, at Mazagon, sufficient religious fervour exists to call forth a good deal of interest in the coming event; nor indeed is it possible for Englishmen in this city and Presidency, even for those who are not members of the Church of England, to look with indifference upon the arrival of the head of the English Church in Western India; and, under any circumstances all are doubtless anxious to know what manner of man the new Bishop is likely to be.

When the name of the Rev. Louis George Mylne was first mentioned as the appointed successor of the late Bishop Douglas and it was added that he was Tutor of Keble College, Oxford, questions were asked of those who were believed to be able to answer them whether Keble College, founded in honour of the poet of the *Christian year*, was governed by regulations similar to those in the other colleges in Oxford; whether the Tutor who had accepted the office of Bishop of Bombay might be expected to belong to the extreme ritualist party in the Church; or whether he was a man of more moderate views and would make our rough places plain and mollify the religious differences which, in spite of the climate, and, perhaps we may say, the influences which surround us, do nevertheless exist among us.

If a man would have his name and reputation to live for ever he must build a church, and Mr. William Gibbs, of Tyntesfield, near Bristol, has lately won this immortal distinction by supplying the funds for the erection of the new chapel of Keble College, Oxford, described as a most "splendidly ornate building," a representation of which our readers may have seen in the *Illustrated London News* a fortnight ago. This costly and really beautiful chapel was opened with very great ceremony on the 25th of April last by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Pusey preached a sermon, Dr. Liddon took part in the three full services which were performed during the day, commencing at 7-30 A.M. and amongst the company present were the Marquis of Salisbury, a large number of noblemen and gentlemen, and the professors of the various colleges in Oxford, and Mr. Gladstone himself would also have been present but the death of Lord Lyttelton kept him away. Mr. William Gibbs has not lived himself to witness the end of the great work which owes its existence to his beneficence, but there stands the lasting monument of his faith and hope in the Church of England, and the name of Gibbs is to be still more strongly cemented in the masonry of Keble College, for another member of the family has given £50,000 for a new Hall and Library to the College, the foundation stone of which was laid on the same day that witnessed the opening of the College chapel.

We might here mention that Keble College, which was founded, as we have already stated, in honour of the late Mr. Keble who died in 1866, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1870. The object in view by the founders of Keble College was to provide a home for the maintenance of the faith as held by the Church of England,—Anglican orthodoxy as it is called,—and especially to protect students from the laxity in religious belief,—appropriately called philosophic infidelity,—which is prevalent in so many of the older and justly celebrated colleges of the University of Oxford. The Warden and Tutor of Keble College have faithfully preserved the sacred object of the founders, and the presence on the occasion of the opening of the new chapel of the College of the venerable Dr. Pusey, who preached the sermon at the morning service, Dr. Liddon and other well-known representatives of "Anglican orthodoxy" very fairly and correctly shows the character of the education instilled into the minds of the students of Keble College. It is as Tutor of this College that our new Bishop, Dr. Mylne, has acted for some years, and it is the vigorous and conscientious performance of his duties that has procured for him the appointment of Bishop of Bombay.

It is, perhaps, not altogether foreign to the subject to notice the apparent difficulty there is in filling up the episcopal vacancies in the Church in India. For some time before the death of the late Bishop it was well known that he would never return to Bombay and yet there seemed to be little anxiety about his successor, no rumours were circulated with that peculiar interest that invariably is observable when the larger loaves and fishes are about to be bestowed at home. This indifference is to be traced to the very great regard for the good things of this life which, speaking generally and after the manner of men, has always been a marked feature in the Church from its earliest days, from which the Church has never been free, and which exists in the present day, though its defects are now glossed over with the polish of a more refined state of society. The diocese of Bengal, which carries with it the title and rank of Metropolitan in India, has been vacant some months, but no one seems to be anxious to take the office, indeed one divine has absolutely refused it. But what laudations we hear about the importance of the "work" which a Bishop in India has to overlook and some ardent churchmen tell us that other Bishoprics must be formed, and after much labour one is said to be designed; the three existing dioceses are believed by these ardent men to be not sufficient for "the wide field" that lies open and fallow before the Church in India. But why, except for the reason just named, do the ornaments of the Church at home, meaning thereby those who are the prominent men in England and who are looking forward to filling the posts of dignity in the Church, why are all these men silent when the "great work" they talk about is ready and waiting for them to undertake it? Is it because the loaves and fishes in India are coarse and tasteless? If the salaries of the Bishops were equal to those of the Chief Justices there would be more eagerness to accept the duties. For this reason of the poorness of the emoluments of a Bishopric the Church can only find a man who holds a comparatively humble position to take the pay and the office of Bishop in India, which is therefore filled by a young inexperienced man selected from holders of slender salaries; and now that the precedent at Colombo and Bombay has been set it will be followed in future.

To speculate on the probable proceedings which the new Bishop may think proper to take when he becomes familiar with the scene of his labours hree would be ungenerous and really a waste of time, but enveloped in the tenets of Keble College, the home of Anglican orthodoxy, in the full vigour of manhood, with his religious fervour after several years of close and exclusive training fully developed, and burdened as he may be with sundry vows which are frequently and heartily taken by those whose youth has been stirred with religious zeal, the new Bishop will certainly not display any but Church principles of the extremest order, and it would be very unreasonable to expect that a man so nurtured would in the remotest degree be unfaithful to what he believes to be his duty to the Church.

We do not in this review of the situation anticipate the future nor can we be accused of adding to the discord, if indeed there be any at all in Bombay, on religious subjects, but in noticing a matter of interest to Christians in this Presidency the different parties in the Church and the non-conforming sects outside its pale naturally arrange themselves in order, and in taking a glance at the prospect before the mind's eye the arrival among us of the Tutor of Keble College as our Bishop appears to be more likely to strengthen the walls of partition that already exist than to remove them altogether. Religious differences always have existed and they are as tenacious of life now as ever they were and quite as irreconcileable; but they will do no harm to the State unless the priests should, as has before happened, devise and have the power to carry out measures destructive of our liberties, and then they may expect a repetition of the contest for freedom spiritual and temporal which commenced so happily with the Reformation and has not yet been fully consummated.

THE statement of the Senior Magistrate of Police, Mr. Cooper, showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay during the year 1875, forms an interesting commentary on the statistics contained in the annual reports of the chief constables of the large towns in England. The population of Bombay numbers six hundred thousand, and consists almost entirely of people whom the ordinary Englishman at home would consider poor, ignorant, unenlightened beings, almost utter savages as compared to himself; and yet the statistics of crime in Bombay are much more favourable, showing less violence and more respect for law and order, than those of almost any town or thickly populated district in Christian and civilized England. Even the few Europeans here contribute a larger share of criminals and law-breakers than any other section of the community. They constitute little more than one per cent. of the population, and yet it is a lamentable fact that they furnish more than six per cent. of the offenders. Of the three great native divisions of the population, the Mahomedans contribute the largest percentage of criminals. They form 21 per cent. of the population, and own 28 per cent. of the offenders. The Hindus, who form 65 per cent. of the population, furnish 51 per cent. of the offenders; and from the Parsees, who form 6½ per cent. of the inhabitants, 4 per cent. of the convicted criminals are derived. The number of criminal cases, as distinguished from civil prosecutions, taken before the magistrates during the year, amounted to 12,189, and nearly 90 per cent. of the prisoners were convicted, which speaks well for the discretion and carefulness of the police. The offence that produced the largest number of prisoners, or rather the largest number of charges, was drunkenness, which accounted for 3,563 cases. The next most prolific item is classed under the head, "Theft, Robbery, Housebreaking, Cheating, &c." These offences produced 2,723 cases, which were mostly petty thefts, the value of the property stolen being less than fifty rupees. "Hurt of all kinds, wrongful restraint and confinement, assault, intimidation, kidnapping, &c." accounted for 2,518 cases, nearly all of simple assault. There were only three cases of grievous hurt, and only six altogether were entered as hurt. There were five prisoners tried during the year under the head "murder, or culpable homicide, actual or attempted," but one only was found guilty of murder—a Parsee, who stabbed his father with a knife. He was condemned and hanged. A common offence in India is that of giving false evidence or fabricating false complaints, either because of subornation, or from motives of revenge There were 70 such cases last year; and 30 of the prisoners were charged with giving or fabricating false evidence. Twenty-seven were minor charges of making frivolous or vexatious complaints. Eight persons were charged with adultery, and 17 with contracting unlawful marriages, but none of these were convicted. It is a fact creditable to the good feeling and tolerance of the numerous sects and creeds into which the population is divided that there was not a single charge during the year relating to religious differences. The police records for the past four years have the satisfactory result of showing that crime and lawlessness generally in the town are gradually decreasing. The total number of persons taken before the magistrates, in custody and by summons, and for all kinds of offences, was less in 1872 than in 1871, rose slightly in 1873, and fell considerably in 1874, and again in 1875. The number of inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during last year was 365, or 55 in excess of the number in 1874. Death in 5 of these cases was held to be homicidal, in 73 suicidal, in 66 decease was due to natural causes, and in 11 to excessive drinking, leaving 210 deaths attributable to accident.

THE EXPEDITION TO KHELAT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

JACOBABAD, 27TH MAY.

The Khan of Khelat is coming to Mustung, but he will not meet his Sirdars there. After an interview with the Deputy Commissioner the Khan will move his camp and summon the Sirdars to his Durbar.

A LEVEE AND GAMES AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, 27TH May.

A *levée* was held this morning at Peterhoff at 11 o'clock, and was largely attended. The Jutog Mountain Battery took up a position near Peterhoff and fired a royal salute as the *levée* opened.

The Gymkhana meeting yesterday afternoon and the Annandale Steeplechasing were unusually good. The Viceroy and Lady Lytton, the Maharaja of Joypore, and a large number was present. The Viceroy returns the Maharaja's visit at six in the afternoon to-day.

THE SIMLA VOLUNTEERS.

SIMLA, 28TH MAY.

Yesterday there was a large gathering at Annandale to witness the shooting contest for the Volunteer prizes and Volunteer sports. At the distribution Colonels Williams and Mackie addressed the Volunteers.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

Surgeon-Major Adley, of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed Deputy Surgeon-General, during the absence on leave of Deputy Surgeon-General Cannon.

Captain Abbott, Political Assistant first class, is deputed on special duty to Jhallawar.

Lieutenant-Colonels Thomas Pierce and Thomas Woolams Holland, Staff Corps, have retired from the service on the pension due to their rank.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S NEW TITLE.

CALCUTTA, 27TH MAY.

A meeting consisting entirely of natives was held to day at the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Indian League, Professor Banarjee presiding. It was resolved to present an address of congratulation to Her Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

SIMLA, 27TH MAY.

The *levée* held by the Viceroy to-day in celebration of the Queen's birthday was well attended. The Viceroy gives a State dinner to-night at Peterhoff to the high officials of Government.

THE RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY.

SIMLA, 27TH MAY.

The Secretary of State's sanction has been received for the Eastern and Western Rajpootana Railways subject to certain financial considerations and conditions.

It is uncertain when the Legislative Council commences work.

ARRIVAL OF THE ESCORT AND THE GROSVENOR PARTY AT BHAMO.

RANGOON, 27TH MAY.

The British escort, with Mr. Grosvenor's party, arrived at Bhamo on the 21st. All well. They encountered no trouble of any kind either in Chinese or Burmese territory or in the tract occupied by the hill tribes. Mr. Grosvenor's party with the escort leave for Mandalay on the 25th.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE SHIPS OF THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 27TH MAY.

The steam yacht Pandora, Captain Allen Young, sailed from Portsmouth to-day for the purpose of communicating with the depôts of the Polar ships Alert and Discovery at the entrance of Smith's Sound.

PANIC IN THE CITY.

There was a panic on the Stock Exchange to-day caused by the intelligence that the foreign fleets were assembling in Besika Bay near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

THE KING AND CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER.

The King and Crown Prince of Hanover have been gazetted, the former a General and the latter a Colonel in the English Army.

EXTRAORDINARY THEFT OF A PICTURE.

Gainsborough's celebrated picture of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was lately sold for ten thousand one hundred guineas, has been stolen from the place where it was being exhibited.

DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. SULTAN.

Her Majesty's ironclad Sultan sailed from Portsmouth to-day for the Mediterranean in command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—OUR STRAITS POLICY.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening of Mr. Ernest Noel, Mr. James Lowther, Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office, admitted that Governor Jervois had departed from his previous policy of non intervention, and promised on an early day to explain the Government policy in respect to the Settlements of Malacca.

THE INSURGENT DEMANDS.

VIENNA, 27TH MAY.

The Insurgents now demand the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 26TH MAY.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	43,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	7,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	11,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	93,000	do.
Do. do. Surats....	15,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton 1,042,000		do.
Do. do. Surats 109,000		do.
Do. do. Cotton in London..	60,125	do.

Business during the week has been limited at a decline of 1/16 to ⅛d.

LONDON, 26TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats depressed.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dholleras..... 4⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-4½.
8¼ lbs. do.	7-4½.
40's Mule Twist	0-10½.

3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 95⅞.

Bar Silver ..... 52 1/16.

The Bank of France rate of discount is 3 per cent.

Departure—Atalanta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 27TH MAY, 7-40 A.M.

French mail steamer Meikong, from China, arrived.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday last, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held on Wednesday evening, the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent all round.

THE *East* informs us that Nawab Abdul Ganni, C.S.I., and his son Khaja Ahsanula Khan Bahadur, have subscribed Rs. 3,000 to the Northbrook Memorial Fund.

WE regret to learn from a Calcutta paper of the death, at Murree, of Colonel Purvis, of the Royal Artillery, and of Surgeon Scott, attached to the 62nd Regiment at Chakrata.

'IT has been proposed, we read, to introduce the Mahseer into Ireland, Dr. Day being, we believe, the original proposer. Lough Cooter, Co. Galway, Lough Mask and Upper Lough Erne, Co. Fermanagh, are suggested as suitable sites, not to speak of Derg, Ree, Alla, and "the lovely Shannon" itself.

DR. TANDY, whose wife was so seriously injured some time back by the fall of the roof of the room in which she was sitting at the time, in her house at Peshawur, has succeeded in obtaining damages to the amount of Rs. 8,200 against the houseowner, one Ramjee Mull, a commissariat contractor. Ramjee Mull has appealed.

THE *Pioneer* intimates with the necessary solemnity that it has "the best authority" for contradicting various rumours that the elephant which "the Prince of Wales and Sir Salar Jung hunted was not a tame one." We suppose our contemporary means Sir Jung Bahadoor, for Sir Salar Jang has other game to hunt than wild elephants.

MR. GEORGE ADAMS, the well-known London sculptor, has been consulting with the Master of the Mint, the *Pioneer* says, about a new design for the rupee. This means, of course, that *Imperatrix Indiæ* is to be stamped on our coinage, and not that a new rupee is to be invented which, *Dei gratia*, shall be worth two shillings sterling. Mr. Adams, by the way, has lately been at work on a bust of Lord Napier of Magdala.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Assam to the *Englishman*, says:—"It is understood that the survey for a new line has been completed, and that Upper Assam is really to be connected by telegraph with Gowahuttee, which place is already in connection with the rest of the world. The scheme has been long talked of, but till recently nothing appears to have been done. Now, it would seem that it has been definitely settled to carry the wire up the valley of the Brahmaputra."

NOT a bad story is told in connection with the recent fine inflicted upon the P. & O. Company for importing munitions of war into Bombay. Some time ago the Company brought hither a number of empty shells for transhipment to China. The Customs officer, after a powerful mental conflict, decided that the shells could not be seized as, being without fuses, they *could not be called munitions of war*. It is no wonder that the Company feel rather hurt now for importing gun carriage wheels, when they were let off with shells.

THE *Mofussilite*, published at Umballa, was issued for the last time on Wednesday last. This paper when the late Mr. John Lang was editor enjoyed a large circulation, but since his death the *Mof*, as it was then known, has fallen off till at last it has come to an end. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, the Simla paper, has absorbed the *Mofussilite* and its Umballa subscribers will henceforth receive their papers twice a week from Simla. The project for a daily paper at Lahore seems to hang fire for the present.

WITH regard to the prevalence of cholera in Mysore the true state of the case is authoritatively stated to be as follows:—"Since cholera first appeared in Mysore town, on the 5th instant, there were only nine cases,—there were certainly not more than a dozen deaths from cholera up to and inclusive of the 21st instant, and, on no single day, have there been more than two deaths. The total deaths in the district of Mysore from the 25th April, when the disease first appeared, had not up to last Wednesday morning, reached one hundred."

THE China Mail arrived yesterday. Politically the news of the fortnight is nil. We learn from the *Straits Times* that all has been quiet along the Malay border. There have been no further disturbances in Sunghie Ujong, the malcontent chiefs, who originated them, finding out they had made a mistake in considering the silence and indecision of the British Government a good opportunity for them to assert their power. The country is held now by detachments of English troops, and, as in Perak, everything awaits the decision of Her Majesty's Government.

A GREAT case for the lawyers has arisen in Chittagong out of a difference on municipal matters between Mr. Kirkwood, the Chairman of the Municipality and a Magistrate, and one of the native Municipal Commissioners, Babu Lall Chand. Mr. Kirkwood ordered the immediate arrest of the Babu and proceeded to try him in his own Court. The Babu appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to interfere, and was referred to Mr. Lewis, Judge and Commissioner. The hearing of the case was postponed and an application has been made to the High Court, Calcutta, to quash the proceedings. Certain *affidavits* have since been taken, and on the strength of these Babu Lal Chund is going to bring a civil suit against Mr. Kirkwood, and the damages have been laid at Rs. 60,000.

THE Peshawur correspondent of a contemporary writes that the statement advanced some few days back in one of the papers, to the effect that the Aide-de-Camp of the Governor-General, after a short interview with the Commissioner, had proceeded, via Michni, to Cabul, seems to be one of those numerous wild fancies in which frontier correspondents so often indulge. Anyhow if the Aide-de-Camp had passed through Michni, he must have done so with great secrecy and without any escort, as nothing is known of any British subject having passed our frontier at Michni. I have heard of a certain Arbab, whose name I cannot recall, who having a great desire to visit the hill country, determined on making an excursion there, and now finds himself in durance vile, and a ransom of some Rs. 4,000 put upon his head. Foolish Arbab to leave his peaceful valley and the safe shelter of British territory. I am glad to see that some effort is being made to keep the bridges of boats down on the rivers between this and the Doa a forts, and the arrangements now in force on the Shubkuddar road are extremely good.

THE Calcutta *Statesman*:—So far back as 1854, Colonel Cotton called attention to the fact, that we might manufacture sea water salt of the greatest purity in any quantity, at a cost of about *four annas per ton*. But there is no one in the Indian Government who seems to think it incumbent upon him to inquire into the matter. Colonel Cotton's suggestions were brought prominently to the notice of Government by us several years ago in the *Indian Economist*, and we would again call attention to them. We are importing from 250,000 to 300,000 tons a year of Cheshire salt, at a cost of about 30s. to 35s. per ton; while Colonel Cotton insists that we may manufacture it upon the spot in any quantity, and of the purest quality, *for a few annas a ton only*. Now, if this be true, we are needlessly throwing away every year £300,000 to £400,000 upon the import. Colonel Cotton tells us that the native mode of manufacturing, in which we were engaged, was open to the same objections as many other of their operations, viz. that they are carried on upon too small a scale, and without capital. We think it impossible to conduct the manufacture, except on the lowest lands, upon the sea-level. The expense of raising the sea-water and conveying it some distance inland to proper reservoirs precluded the people from attempting it, although liable to have their whole desposits detroyed by floods, with the pans at sea-level.

THE annual report of the Vaccination Department in the Madras Presidency for 1874-75 has been submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner without remarks, as the transfer of the professional superintendence of this Department to the Sanitary Commissioner did not take place till 1st April 1875. The total number of operations was 426,133. Of these, 246,861 were operations on males, and 179,272 operations on females. The largest number vaccinated was in Madras, where there were 47,358 successful operations. The proportion of successful operations to total operations was 87·67 per cent.; the percentage of vaccine operations to the total population was 1·403 per cent. Infantile vaccination continued to receive attention; 36,444 children under one year of age were vaccinated, being an increase over the preceding year of 4,750. The percentage of infantile vaccination to the births of the year was 6·275, taking the number of births at 580,709 as given by the Sanitary Commissioner on the authority of the birth registrations. The latter number is, however, in all probability considerably below the truth. In Municipalities there were 33,606 operations in all, against 47,572 births registered, the latter number being 29·95 of the population and probably approximately correct. The vaccine lymph is reported to have been of a satisfactory quality throughout the Presidency. The total cost of the Department for the year under review was Rs. 98,348. The average cost of each successful operation for the whole Presidency is calculated at annas 4·10, and at paragraph 45 at annas 5·9. Whichever is the correct figure the Governor in Council cannot agree with the inference drawn that the cost is low.

THE *Pioneer* recently published a remarkable article on the Civil Service of the future. It says:—

The Indian Civil Service, as at present constituted, owes its origin to Lord Cornwallis. From the very first it was stamped with class prejudice, not to say injustice. The principle was that, while all the lucrative appointments in all departments were given to covenanted Europeans, almost all the real work was done by Asiatics with little or no pay. It is actually a fact, that at first the moonsiffs were "left to find a subsistence from a small commission on the value of suits" (*vide Marshman*, Vol. II., p. 38). How this system worked may be read in the pages of the Hon'ble F. Shore himself a member of the privileged class. On the other side, no doubt, was to be set what Marshman also records that "Many of the civilians were connected with some of the best families in England, and served to give a high tone to the service. . . . . and their intercourse with the people was uniformly marked by kindness and consideration." All that state of things has passed away. The administrative Jack-of-all-trades maintaining an aristocratic position of control, while the real work was done by the obsequious native experts, was a sort of ingenious Robinson Crusoe, making the best of his desolation, and happy in the assistance of many a willing Friday. . . . If there be any truth in the doctrine of "Division of Labour," it will follow that each department ought to be recruited departmentally from candidates possessed of departmental knowledge and qualified departmental prospects. And the reason why no two people can agree as to a uniform training for a general civil staff corps with priority of claim to all well-paid appointments, will then perhaps be found to be that such a body ought not to exist any longer. There would probably be but little difficulty in applying this conclusion to practice. The members of the body now in employ might be distributed among the various departments according to taste and fitness. For the future each department would be separately recruited according to its own needs. Thus the lower judicial posts would be given in the first instance to pleaders and barristers, and the judges afterwards would be promoted from one grade to another. For administrative work, which must before long be detached from judicial duty, officers can be found in the Staff Corps and among the uncovenanted service, Native and European. Financial appointments might be made from home by maintaining, so far, the present system of competition. The officers of the Educational Service ought, of course, to be taken from the high honour men of the Universities. A committee could soon prepare a detailed scheme of this sort. Official routine may be, and in all probability will be, immensely scandalized at such a proposal. But an age which has witnessed the disestablishment of the Irish Church is not likely to believe that it is not feasible. And if it be plainly right as it seems, it is certain that sooner or later it will have to be done."

WE venture to bring to the notice of the higher official authorities in this country a practice which of late has been rapidly gaining ground, and threatens, ere long, to seriously interfere with the efficiency of subordinate officials in almost all branches of the public service. We allude to the growing increase of paper-work in civil and military offices throughout the country: calls for lengthy "Reports," or complicated "Returns," "Orders," memoranda ("circular" or otherwise), &c. &c., swell office post bags daily. In some instances, the subject matter of these productions is of an unimportant character, though necessitating much labour in the compilation of a reply: in others, the *data* required should be procurable in the office issuing the document; and, in still other instances, the information called for is found, when received, to be unnecessary or obsolete and is forthwith pigeonholed. We would have it clearly understood that it is not of *necessary* pen-work (and there is plenty of it) that willing subordinates complain, but of superfluous and vexatious compilations—which benefit no one but the Post Master General—and cram the bureaux of all the upper offices, till disposed of in a bon-fire. The bracing air of Mahableshwur, Ooty, and Simla appears to generate in certain exalted officials a *cacoethes scribendi*. The redtape blood is sent bounding through their official veins, and they start circulars &c. on their course through sheer excess of animal spirits; little recking that their goal may be the office of some brain-withered wretch gasping in a temperature of 100°. Seriously, if the *Dii Majores* would impress upon all subordinates—high and low—that mere additions to paper work are no proof of smartness: that they needlessly harass officials of a lower grade (especially in the hot season), and multiply correspondence without benefitting the public service, the boon would be a great one to members of the smaller official folk whose cause we are now advocating. To our thinking, the *maximum* of efficiency, combined with the *minimum* of pen-and-ink work, constitute the true criterion of a well-conducted public office.

BE SURE TO REGISTER YOUR MARRIAGE

BY a strange, and as far as now appears quite unaccountable omission, a marriage that took place in 1870 at Byculla Church has not been registered to this day. The discovery was made at the beginning of the present year and has very naturally given rise to a great many questions, which very few persons were able to answer, and something like a mild sensation has been caused among the European community at the evident consequences of the omission. The story is that in the month of November 1870 the Cathedral Church in the Fort was under repair and consequently Dr. Nanney, of the Madras Medical Service could not, as he had wished, be married at the Cathedral and the ceremony for that reason took place at Byculla Church. The Rev. C. T. Wilson, now retired, was then Senior Chaplain at the Cathedral, and he attended at Byculla Church and performed the ceremony, but carelessly and in defiance of the Marriage Act, which directs that the marriage shall be registered "immediately after the solemnization thereof," omitted to enter the marriage in the register. Mr. Wilson, however, made an incomplete entry in the register kept in the Cathedral some weeks after the ceremony took place at Byculla; and some correspondence appears to have taken place with Dr. Nanney on the subject. The matter remained in this unsatisfactory shape till the month of January last, when Dr. Nanney called at the Cathedral and was allowed by the Verger to see the register and make additional entries, one of which was his own signature, and he promised to obtain Mrs. Nanney's signature and send it. This was done and the lady's signature was pasted into the register; this manifest irregularity was very innocently permitted by the verger, who at once informed the Senior Chaplain what had been done and asked him to grant Dr. Nanney a certificate of the marriage. This the Senior Chaplain declined to do owing to the irregularities in the entries in the register, and hence has arisen a mass of correspondence between the Archdeacon, the Registrar of the Diocese, and finally the Government of Bombay, who, on a review of the circumstances, directed that the Verger, Mr. Knott, should be removed for allowing the register to be altered without giving any notice of what was being done. The consequences to the parties most interested threatens to be serious, but the suggestion of the Archdeacon, if acted on at once, will doubtless remove the anxiety which they must feel, and establish now the legal validity of a marriage which took place six years ago. The Archdeacon suggests that steps should at once be taken to effect this purpose by securing the evidence of the Rev. C. T. Wilson, which could be obtained through the India Office in London, and the disagreeable consequences of the omission be thus effectually removed. The conduct of the Rev. C. T. Wilson came to the notice of the late Bishop Douglas, who accepted an apology from Mr. Wilson for his neglect of duty; but the unfortunate Mr. Knott, the Cathedral clerk and Verger, whose offence was evidently purely from ignorance and whose conduct is equally above suspicion, has been dismissed his office. This certainly seems to be rather hard, though the offence is a very serious one; but it is extremely unlikely ever to occur again, and certainly never could again happen if the Cathedral clergy keep a good look out after the register and, above all, if none of them again perform a marriage ceremony without having it entered immediately afterwards in the register.

RESULT OF THE DRAWING OF THE MADRAS GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP.

Madras, 24th May 1876.

TOTAL NUMBER OF TICKETS SOLD 1,134.

Nos. of Tickets.	Names of Horses.	Drawer.
986	All Heart	Poor Jack, Madras.
461	Advance.....	Charles Smith, Dhollera.
701	Ambergris.....	Umanathsen, Julpigoree.
738	Bay Wyndham.....	Dr. Thompson, Madras.
634	Blandford	Madras Railway Confederacy Madras.
972	Braconnier.....	The Hungry Wolves, Madras
59	Buckskin	Frank FitzJames, Benares.
453	Clanronald.....	Dr. H. J. Hazlet, Madras.
908	Coltness	James Westwood, Pothanoor
761	Correggio	East Essex Confederates. Billary.
770	Forerunner.....	Rock Confederacy, Madras.
464	Fetterlock	The Bird, Shillong, Assam.
798	Father Claret	M. G. M., Madras.
236	Farnese	Ancient Roman, Madras.
710	Great Tom	Henry Bill, Madras.
982	Grassandale	Frederick Richardson, Madras
119	Gilestone	Blatter & Hays, Ootacamund.
716	Gloucester	T. Nicholls, Chingleput.
271	Hardrada	Kathleen, Peoni Chuesara.
1060	Julius Cæsar.....	Three Blind Mice, Madras.
432	King Death	William Davidson, Ootacamund.
1057	Mineral Colt	Hope on, Hope ever, Vellore.
677	Mons. de Fligny..	Blair & Maillard, Secunderabad
115	Marsan	Blatter & Hayes, Ootacamund
786	Petrarch	Caruro-dros Byth, Calcutta.
48	Skylark	The lucky hit, Madras.
989	St. Oswald	W. Gordon, Madras.
756	Timballo	East Essex Confederates' Billary.
110	Voltigeur, II.	Rock Confederacy, Madras.
499	Wild Tommy	Alfred Arathoon & Brooking, Madras.
287	The Field	Henry R. Dawson, Madras.

BOMBAY.

FOUND DEAD.—A Hindoo mendicant, about fifty years of age, who had been suffering from some bodily ailment for a considerable time, was on Saturday morning found lying dead in one of the sheds at the Musjid Bunder. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who upon enquiry issued an order for the burial of the body.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Boree Bunder on view of the body of Dawood Hurren. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received, by his having been accidentally knocked down by the shaft of a buggy."

LOSS OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Khemjee Veerbhan, residing at the Marwaree Bazaar, reported to the police on Saturday that he had entrusted a currency note of Rs. 1,000 to his servant on the 25th instant to pay a Borah merchant at Sootarchawl Rs. 500. The servant, after doing so, was returning with the remaining money, a currency note for Rs. 500 No. 186,430, which he states he lost on the road. Enquiries were made by the police, but not trace of the note could be found.

ESCAPE AND ARREST OF A PRISONER FROM H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—It will be remembered in our issue of the 17th instant we noticed the circumstances of a theft committed on the night of the 15th instant by Balloo Gopall, a Hindoo domestic in the service of Yeshwant Fondah, residing at Loharchawl, of two currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 510, and was remanded to the Common Jail by the Senior Magistrate to the 23rd instant, the case being adjourned for further hearing to that date. The prisoner it appears ingeniously contrived and effected an escape from the jail on the following day, the 17th instant, after his remand. The matter was reported to the Commissioner of Police, who, upon enquiries being instituted, discovered that the prisoner was a native of Amroot Ujunwell, in the Ratnagherry collectorate, issued a warrant, and the prisoner was arrested at his village and brought down and placed before the Commissioner on Friday, and was ordered to be charged with the extra offence this day before the Senior Magistrate who will deal with him according to law.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CEYLON, Captain Julius Orman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Downes — Capt and Mrs Ingles.
Capt K B Wodehouse

FOR VENICE.

Mr and Mrs H A Higgins — Mr George Manisty
Mr George Comber — Mr D Andrew
Mr and Mrs Lord — Mr Ardashir Curretjee Le'eswalla
Mr Richards Moller — A Gentleman.
Mr W Gordon

SPORTING.

WE have been requested to publish the following notice:—The public are reminded that the 2nd entries for the "Tally Ho Stakes," "The Hog Hunter's Purse," and "the Poona Hunt Stakes" should be despatched on the 1st of June. Entry 3 G. M.; also the first entry for the Pony Race; entry 1 G. M.

GEORGE C. HOGG, Captain,
Poona Horse, Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE Duke of Buckingham returned last week to Ootacamund from an eight days' visit to Wellington, where he lived in Camp pitched on "One Tree Hill." His Grace was accompanied by the whole of his family and staff. He held a Levee for the special benefit of the beauty and fashion of Wellington and Coonoor, and Lady Mary Grenville had a reception to which every one presentable flocked. His Grace took the opportunity to have a grand picnic at the Hoolicul Droog, and his party thoroughly enjoyed the magnificent scenery and exquisite air.

The meetings of the Governor's Council at Ootacamund have been unusually numerous of late. Friday is the usual day of meeting, yet the Council re-assembled last saturday, and again last Tuesday. The reorganization of the Department of Public Works is said to be again on the *tapis*. An officer from Bengal, steeped to the eyes with "Qui hye" prejudices, lately visited this Presidency in order to report on our Department of Public Works; and he is said to have drawn up a memorandum of a scathing description, tending to show that the Department is a century, or so, behind the age, and that reform to be effective should commence at the top of the tree. Captain Conway Gordon, R.E., the Examiner of the D.P.W. Accounts, who is now at Ootacmund, attended the Council Meeting on Tuesday. It is understood that the Madras D. P. W. Accounts are to be assimilated to those of Bengal.

On Tuesday last, the Coffee Planters of South East Wynaad, had an interview with His Grace the Governor at Ootacamund, relative to the proposed annexation of their district to the Neilgherries. His Grace received them very cordially, and explained that their petition had not been earlier replied to owing to the recent personal changes in the Government. He proceeded to say that his Government were giving their earnest attention to many matters concerning the Neilgherries, and were considering them together as a whole. His Grace was of opinion that in the event of the Wynaad being annexed to the Neilgherries, the administration would have to be increased. At all events the Government would arrive at some decision regarding these momentous questions within a fortnight from the present time.

His Grace the Governor will give a grand dinner party in honour of Her Majesty's birthday on Saturday evening next at the "Cedars," Ootacamund, to heads of Departments and officials of high degree. All military officers are to appear in full dress uniform, and the Civilians are to wear broad cloth, white neckties, and smiles.

JUMMOO.

(*From the Calcutta Statesman's Correspondent.*)

MAY 17th.

IN consequence of the cholera at Srinagur, the Maharajah of Cashmere has been persuaded not to leave Jummoo this year. His Highness is very anxious to proceed to Srinagur, but his advisers will not hear of it. The last report, I regret to say, show that cholera is increasing. The weather is delightfully cool, and Major and Mrs. Henderson are at present entertaining several European visitors on the Maharaja's account. In Jummoo itself, I must inform you, the weather is anything but pleasant, the thermometer standing some times 100° in the shade. Captain Shaw, the Joint-Magistrate of Leadkh, paid the Maharajah a visit *en route* to his station, and was received with a salute of 11 guns.

On casting up accounts of all the expenses incurred on account of the Prince's visit to Cashmere, the total sum expended amounts to very nearly 50 lacs of rupees.

I will briefly enumerate the projects which were especially hurried on directly the intended visit was announced. A pucka joining road, ten miles in length, from Sealkot to Jummoo, was built in a few months time at a cost of nearly 5 lacs; the labour being paid at the rate of 1 rupee per cooly instead of 4 annas, as the work was emergent. Then the new palace, which was erected in five months at an enormous expense. The massive chandeliers, the handsome Turkey carpets, and the splendid furniture, &c., all cost very nearly 10 lacs of rupees or more. The Maharajah has commenced to make additions to this palace, and a splendid glass ceiling, Cashmere shawl pattern, is being put up. This palace is exclusively for European visitors and State banquets. Three lacs of rupees were given away in charity during the Prince's visit. In addition to the presents given at Calcutta by the Maharaja for the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, His Highness made some very handsome presents to the Prince again at Jummoo, among which was a magnificent hookah set in jewels worth Rs. 25,000, shawls of duffrent kinds worth two lacs, gold and silver Cashmere work valued at three lacs, a splendid jewelled sword valued at Rs. 85,000. To each member of His Royal Highness's suite shawls and specimens of metal work were given. Still handsomer gifts were made to some of the officers of the Punjab Government, who were present during the Royal visit to Jummoo. Then there was new full dress uniforms given to 12,000 troops. Then there was the grand feasting, for which Messrs. Kellner received Rs. 30,000; and I shall say nothing about Messrs. Lazarus' small bill for furniture, the total of which would nearly suffice to pay the full salary of the Viceroy for at least ten years. Two or three little things which His Royal Highness the Prince of Walesdid at Cashmere won the hearts of the people besides that of their King. On leaving Jummoo there was an escort of Queen's Cavalry to convey the Prince to Sealkot. The Prince, observing that the Maharajah's troops were also in attendance, dispensed with the services of the Queen's troops, and said he expressly wished to be surrounded by the Rajah's troops, as he was very confident of their loyalty, and thought it right that while in Cashmere territory his escorts should consist of the troops of the country. The Maharajah liberated 200 prisoners in honor of the Prince's visit. Taking all in all, there is not the slightest doubt but that Cashmere and Jeypore were the handsomest in their reception. The present Maharajah is a very handsome man. He is about 48 years of age. He has three sons. The eldest, who speaks English very fluently, exhibits some very good points. He is a fine, well-built man, and is good looking, possessing very intelligent eyes. In manner he is as courteous as any Frenchman; in strong will and pluck he is fortunate as any Englishman, and in carefulness and abhorrence of wastefulness he is as good as any Scotchman. The present Maharajah's father Golab Sing abdicated in his son's favour on account of old age. Although it was the venerable Maharajah Golab Sing who placed His Highness on the throne and even performed the ceremony of coronation, yet by singular fate His Highness was destined to be absent from the deathbed of his father. Much as His Highness regretted the circumstances at the time, he also was glad that he was away, for no other cause than that of assisting the British by sending in troops to aid our army in memorable 1857. The present Maharajah also did a very plucky thing. His family had been used as a sort of refuge for the mutineers; but to the great consternation of those men he arrested the whole of them, nearly 2,000, and sent them over to the British Government, suggesting that no quarter should be given to the miscreants. Another thing by which the British Government have much to answer for is the ungrateful manner in which they have treated the Maharajah, who did his best to help the Yarkand Embassy. Lacs of rupees were spent in sending grass and labour. What was the return? I suppose one of the late Viceroy's usual gushing letters of thanks, &c. The Maharajah seems more ashamed of the conduct of the Government than that respected body itself seems to be.

The present Prime Minister of Cashmere is Dewan Kirpuram, and a thoroughly able man he is. His son, Dewan Anuntaram, who speaks English so fluently, was the gentleman who assisted the Special Correspondents in every way during the Prince's visit to Jummoo.

It may be interesting to you to learn that the Maharajah has at last allowed a trial to manufacture champagne in Cashmere from the splendid vineyards. The Maharajah has also reduced to 12 rupees from 30 rupees the tax paid by the shawl-weavers. There are a great number of projects which the Maharajah has in view, and which will soon be set agoing; the only difficulty is that the Council get hold of proper European workmen. It is not unlikely that His Highness and son will visit Bombay and Madras some time next year.

THE POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following are the remarks by the Calcutta *Englishman* in the report of the proceedings of a meeting, held in London on April 1, of the shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company:—

A report of the proceedings at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Positive Life Assurance Company, seems to merit close study at the hands of all who are interested in the condition of that institution.

The meeting, it will be seen, was called at the instance of the Manchester shareholders, with the object of obtaining a full enquiry into the condition and working of the Company, from its formation to the present time. The discussion turned chiefly on the advisability of enquiring, at great expense, into past extravagance, which was admitted on all hands, and could not now be remedied; and it was ultimately resolved:—

"That the accounts of the Company having been duly audited and certified year by year, since the commencement of the business, an investigation from the commencement is, in the opinion of this Meeting, unnecessary, as entailing useless expense; but this Meeting, trusting that the Manchester Committee will dissolve, and in order to allay distrust and restore confidence, resolved, that the Directors consenting that the affairs of the Company, from its commencement, and its present financial position be inquired into by a Committee of six shareholders, nominated by this Meeting, four to form a quorum, assisted, if required, by a skilled accountant of standing, and, as the exact position of the Life office cannot be gauged without estimating the present value of its premium income, as compared with the present value of its liability under policies, that Dr. Farr be requested to make a report as to such valuation of the Life business up to the end of 1875. This Committee to report to the Annual General Meeting. That this committee shall have power to fill up vacancies occasioned by death, or other unavoidable causes, by electing a gentleman unconnected with the Board, or the Manchester Committee."

The Chairman and Managing Director had, it will be observed, relinquished their salaries; the other Directors, and the only local Board they had, had consented to a reduction; and the Belfast Board had retired, to save the expense. The question of continuing the payment of interest to the shareholders was also consideration. These strenuous efforts at reducing expenditure show how critical the Directors consider the position of the Company to be. They may also indicate a strong faith in the possibility of averting disaster by rigid economy. Pending the result of the present enquiry, it would be premature to express any opinion as to the ability of the institution to weather its present troubles.

The business of the Company has admittedly fallen off, thus removing the only ground on which the Chairman had at first been of opinion that the payment of interest to the shareholders might be continued till the next quinquennial valuation, and confirming the view held by the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke and Mr. Chayter on that point. It must be born in mind, however, that, by the present constitution of the Company, the five per cent. divided is guaranteed to the shareholders, and it is a question whether if they should choose to insist on their rights, they cannot enforce them.

NATIVE JUDGESHIPS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

BEFORE venturing to suggest, as we did yesterday, in our leading columns, that the district judgeships of the country should be thrown open to native gentlemen, we consulted the best authority we could think of on the subject; and his reply received by us a day or two ago is as follows:—

"I take it to be plainly manifest that the public expenditure of India under our government of the country is greater, or is rapidly becoming greater, than the people can bear. The bulk of the population is very poor; how poor, few Englishmen but those who have gone abroad into the villages of the Mofussil with their eyes open, can know. And so, as far as I am able to judge, the effect of the existing revenue and rent system is to tax the manual cultivator to an extent, which is altogether disproportionnate in comparison with the richer classes of the community. This inequality is perhaps, as I think, capable of being in some degree redressed. But, whether it be so or not, I am confident that the cost of our judicial and executive administration might be, and therefore ought to be, largely diminished.

"In forming an opinion upon this subject, I have been strengthened in the views which I have taken, by the example afforded by this island [Ceylon]. Here we have a Civil Service and an Uncovenanted Service analogous to those of India. The climate too is tropical, though accompanied by palliatives, which do not generally occur with us. Yet the salaries of all officials from highest to lowest, are so small as to appear to Bengal men positively absurd. The entire income of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, barely exceeds the sum which the exigencies of society oblige one to spend in Calcutta. And the pay of the best first-class offices ranges from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 a year. Even the Colonial Secretary, who represents the Governor-General's executive Council in one person, only gets £2,000. Moreover, promotion in either branch of the service is very slow and uncertain, for the Secretary of State very freely exercises the power of filling up any good post from home. Fancy Lord Salisbury appointing a barrister from Westminster Hall to be District Judge of the 24-Purgunnahs. And this illustration is just equivalent to what was done here a short time ago. With all this however, there seems to be no lack of competent men offering for the services; of the instances which we have known of Governors to furnish fair samples of the whole, I should say they do not differ materially in calibre, from generality the of officials. Of course circumstances of society here, the conditions of social life, are very different from ours; and I do not think it would be practicable to reduce our style of living altogether to the level of that which obtains here. But still, with all allowance made for this, either the official incomes in this island are ridiculously small, or ours are unduly large. Or rather, perhaps, I should say each of these propositions is to some extent true.

"I feel certain at any rate that the salaries of our Members of Council, Judges of the High Court, Secretaries of Government, and so on, down to, and inclusive of the District Judges, and Collectors and Magistrates are unnecessarily high, and would bear pruning without any deterioration of the class of men who are candidates for the service. A reduction of this sort would operate more immediately and markedly in the case of barrister Judges of the High Court, than in that of the others, and yet I think it would not have any prejudicial effect.

"You will see from what I have just written, that I am entirely in favour of your suggestion so far as diminution of the District Judge's salary is involved in it. I am also quite prepared to advocate the appointment of qualified native gentlemen, of whom I know several to the office of District Judge. But I do not think it would be a right step to make any difference of salary for the same post, between English and native.

"If, however, the time is not yet come, though I think it is, for a general dealing with official pay in the manner I have indicated, then a means of carrying your proposal into effect might be created by grading District Judge-ships into classes, with corresponding salaries according to relative importance. Sir R. Temple's scheme of Appeal Benches gives an

THE CONDITIONS OF BUSINESS SUCCESS.

(Spectator.)

THE result appears to justify completely the anticipation which we formed a fortnight ago of the amount of the wealth accumulated by the millionaire of New York, Mr. A. T. Stewart. That wealth will certainly not fall short of £16,000,000 sterling, and may amount to as much more as would make a man a very great millionaire in England, though that would not exceed a sixteenth, or at most an eighth of the sum named. But the very minute, though not always very consistent, accounts of Mr. Stewart with which the American journals are so characteristically filled, and his will, which has been now published, all bring out one somewhat interesting point—namely, that great success as a man of business, implies capacity at once exceedingly rare in its degree, and exceedingly ordinary in its kind. There is nothing which has been told of Mr. Stewart which is not ordinary in kind. His honesty, which was singularly firm, and was the root of his success, is, we hope, a quality ordinary in kind, though rarely so steady and inexorable in its resistance to circumstances of temptation. His chief business principle, to pay cash and insist on cash, and to turn over his stock as rapidly as possible, even at a partial sacrifice, was the principal of common-sense, and in him only remarkable because, like his other principles, he acted so steadily and with so organised a method upon it. It seems that in the commercial panic of 1837, when there was a general fall of values all over the commercial world, he promptly reduced his goods to cost-price, sold them off rapidly at that rate, and with the ready-money thus acquired bought silks and other imported goods at 60 per cent. less than it would have cost to import them. In other words, he incurred the inevitable loss promptly, but turned it into a vast gain by using the resources thus acquired to obtain, in a market which was every day declining, the means of making a vast profit in future. So, too, he always reduced his stock at the end of the season, to prevent its remaining on hand, being aware that even a loss, followed rapidly by a succession of gains on the capital on which the loss had been incurred, would result much better than an ordinary profit very slowly made. All this was common-sense, very steadily applied, and so was the policy by which Mr. Stewart prevented the loss which threatened him from the Civil War. The South traded largely with him, and of course it was certain that he would lose some of his best customers by their poverty and ruin. He saw the true way to fill up the gap, and bought up at once the materials which he knew that the Northern Government would most need for the clothing and covering of the troops. When at last a large army had to be put into the field, Mr. Stewart was the only man with whom the Government could contract for uniforms, blankets, and other such goods; and what he sold he sold of good quality and at reasonable prices. These are quite sufficient illustrations of the kind of faculty which made Mr. Stewart the richest, or next to the richest, man of his age,—ordinary qualities vigorously and pertinaciously acted upon, good-sense systematised, and carried everywhere into detail. You see the same qualities in his will. There is nothing remarkable about it, except the good-sense which kept it from being remarkable. His *employés* are to get handsome remembrances, but nothing that would in any sense strike the imagination or turn their heads; those who have been with him twenty years and upwards, are to get £200 each, those who have been only ten and upwards, £1000. His friends, none of them, except his business adviser, Judge Hilton, get more than a few thousands sterling. Judge Hilton himself gets £200,000, and a large fortune, but then he is to wind up the estate,—and the fortune, large as it is, is but a drop in the ocean of Mr. Stewart's wealth. Of all the other legacies, the largest, apparently, is the bequest of £2,400 a year for life, to be divided between two sisters, of Mr. Stewart's acquaintance, and the whole to go to the survivor. Of bulk sums, the largest is £4,000. Certainly half a million would cover all the legacies bequeathed completely, including the large one to Judge Hilton. No doubt there are certain unspecified charitable objects which he enjoins upon his wife to carry out for him, but for the most part, Mr. Stewart seems to have acted with almost extraordinary good sense, on the principal of doing nothing extraordinary with his wealth since he himself had no power of devising extraordinary safeguards that it should not be misused. He had apparently absolute confidence in his wife, to whom he had been married fifty-one years; and the best way of getting out of the scrape of possessing so much wealth when he was obliged himself to leave it, seemed to him to be to trust her with it, and give her a competent adviser. It was not a very brilliant piece of vast wealth,—for the wealth far exceeds what one individual can really use, and the man who made it might at least have taken the responsibility of directing the use to be made of a substantial part of it after his own death. But it was a very sensible thing to do for a man who had been too busy making the wealth to devise its best application. And it was singularly wise not to scatter it among people of whom he knew little, by bequests which would turn their heads, and make them in all probability less useful citizens in time to come. Still, the will, like the mode of making the fortune, certainly illustrates the character of the qualities which best secure remarkable success,—good-sense very common of its kind, but very unusual indeed in degree and in the extraordinary system with which it was applied to the actions of life. The good-sense needful to make a great fourtune, unfortunately by no means involves the good-sense needful so to bequeath it that it may exercise anything like its full capacity for good after the death of its maker.

But it would be a great mistake to imagine that because it was to an extraordinary strength in ordinary faculties that Mr. Stewart owes his great fortune, there are many men living who could, under other circumstances, have accumulated such a fortune. We believe that great business qualities are quite as rare as any other remarkable qualities. Only, being necessarily more ordinary in appearance, they are much less striking. Every really great man of business must have sufficient of the ordinary world in him to know it well, and to know some of its characteristics very much better than other people. A confident mastery of even one or two secrets of the business world, unspoiled by any compensating deficiency anywhere else, may be enough to make such wealth as Mr. Stewart's; but then a confident mastery of such secrets, without any compensating deficiency anywhere else, is very rare. Mr. Stewart's really rarest capacity perhaps consisted in the absence of any compensating deficiency to spoil such capacity as he had. A great many men have a keen grasp of one or two aspects of business which would ensure them wonderful success, but then with this capacity comes, unfortunately, some corresponding deficiency, some lightness of head when success is attained, some childish confidence in trivial indications of the future, some excess of trust in others, which breaks the back of success, or even ends in a great failure. Minds of large capacity are very apt to relieve themselves by some safety-valve of folly, and if the folly is important, it limits or destroys their success. Mr. Stewart himself seems to have had a private superstition, which might have had this result, if he had not had the good-sense to know that it was not a thing to act upon except when he could control all the consequences. He had a notion that certain people were unlucky to deal with, and that if you opened a case of goods for an "unlucky" person, you were sure to lose by that case of goods in the end. Fortunately for him, he also knew that it was much better to open a case of goods for an unlucky person, even if he should lose by that case in the end, than to get any reputation for caprice. And thus his private folly did not undermine his capacity for success. But superstitions about luck, if acted upon, in place of sound principles, by a man of very large means, would be very certain to undo him before long. It is said that Mr. Stewart's superstition was so living, however, that he persuaded himself that an old applewoman, who sold apples and begged before his first store, was essential to his success, and that he carried her orange-box with his own hands and placed it before his second and larger store, rather than risk the chance of losing her. That was a perfectly safe outlet for his superstition, one which could not hurt him. He was too wise to consult the applewomen about his trade-ventures, or his success would have been failure. What made him what he was, was the good-sense needful to apprize him where his good-sense failed. Great business faculty, then, depends on very ordinary qualities possessed in a very unusual degree, together with this most important negative condition that there shall be no other qualities warmed into life by success to blight the former. Mr. Stewart had this *great* ordinariness of mind, and had it in such a degree, that when the belief in luck,—which is one of the most ordinary forms of superstition for successful men,—took hold of him, he prescribed to it safe conditions, and did not allow it to affect the ordinary rules on which he acted. And there was the triumph of his business-judgment—in knowing at once that his business-judgment was the thing to trust to, and not the fungus-growth of the days of his prosperity.

MATERIALS FOR STUDYING THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(Vanity Fair.)

ONE of the best methods of ascertaining the real value of a word is to examine and comprehend the meaning of its antithesis. This has particularly to be applied to English opinions on the Eastern Question.

The antithesis to opinion is judgment; a man opines when he does not judge, and when he has arrived at judging he no longer opines.

A Counsel gives an opinion after hearing the *prima facie* statement of an attorney; a judge delivers judgment after balancing the conflicting opinions and hearing evidence on both sides.

The materials which we continue to present are not given for the purpose of forming an opinion, public or private, but of affording thoughtful men an opportunity for forming a judgment on a special case; and they are not put forward for acceptance at this moment, to be forgotten the next, or to be changed for something new and dissimilar; but they are tendered for examination on a matter so grave that millions of treasure, the lives of millions of men, and the honour and integrity of England for future generations depend on its being rightly understood.

In our last week's sketch of the contrasting points between Russia and Turkey, and the contrast also between the popular delusion concerning the two countries and their real condition, one most important element was purposely omitted—namely, that Turkey is usually represented and supposed to be the weaker power, whereas it is really Russia who would be at the mercy of Turkey were the latter conscious of her own strength.

The proof that this is well known to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, though carefully concealed from the rest of the world, is to be found in many of those Russian despatches which were seized by the insurgent Poles at Warsaw, and afterwards published, and for whose authenticity the late Lord Palmerston vouched.

To understand this fully, the geographical position of the two countries has to be examined, assuming a war between them. Against an attack by sea, Turkey is invulnerable. It is to be remembered that the disaster of Sinope in 1854, when a single squadron of the Turks took the whole Russian fleet to overwhelm it, was caused by the influence of the British Ambassador, who said in his own despatch that he had prevented the Porte from reinforcing its squadron in the Black Sea. But, setting aside the question of the superiority of the Turkish naval strength, the Bosphorus, defended as it is by land batteries, by vessels moored in the current, and by torpedoes, could not be forced were all the navies in the world assembled to attempt it. Nothing can be effected against Turkey by Russia by sea. Similarly the Dardanelles are impregnable, even if attack were possible from that side.

Constantinople is equally safe from a Russian attack by land. An army would have first to carry the line of the Danube, where they were so signally defeated at every point in 1854. Next they would have to force the Balkan passes, before which their enormous army melted away and all but perished in 1829, when the military power of the Czar was far greater than it is now and that of Turkey at its weakest point. In a word, if Constantinople could have been taken as Paris was by the Prussians, it would have been taken long ago. It has not been taken because the feat would be impossible.

But reverse the picture, and it will be seen that Turkey, if she knew her own strength, would have Russia at her mercy. Of course an invasion of Russia is no more possible now than it was in Napoleon's time; but, to use Alexander I.'s expression to Napoleon, "Turkey keeps the keys of Russia's house." By closing the passage of the Dardanelles to Russia's commerce the Ottoman Empire can make the rival country bankrupt in a given number of days. Russia exists by the sale of her raw produce. That raw produce must pass through Turkish waters. Close the passage, and the trade is destroyed. The argument is as plain as a rule-of-three sum.

Our exposition of the condition of Russian finance has unmistakably shown that the monetary affairs of Russia are in a very precarious condition. If, then, the Eastern Question arises, as every man who considers the case will admit, from the designs of Russia against Turkey—if Russia is no better off financially than Turkey—if, so far from endangering the Porte by superiority in sea or land power, she is herself endangered by the Ottoman Empire's power to annihilate her trade—how comes it that there is an Eastern Question at all?

The answer is, There is an Eastern Question because of the support given by the Western States to every pretension Russia puts forward, and their combined action to prevent the Porte from understanding and exercising its own power. Just as at the present moment, when every effort has been made to prevent the Sultan from declaring war against Montenegro, which would put a stop as effectually to the Herzegovina insurrection as the ultimatum sent to Greece in 1868 did to the rebellion in Candia.

It has been said before that the progress of Russia is the one great danger to British India, the maintenance of Turkey its safeguard. There is no one of authority on the subject who has not pointed out the peril arising from Russian intrigues in Afghanistan; there is no one competent to speak who has not enlarged on the tranquillity of the forty millions of Musselmans in India being assured by their conviction that a close alliance exists between the Sovereign on British India and the Sultan in his religious capacity of Caliph, and who has not dwelt with alarm on the possibility of any doubt arising in the minds of these proud and warlike people as to whether or not we are hostile to the head of their faith.

Subsidiary to this, there is the point that Russia is active in exciting revolt and insurrection everywhere exterior to her own dominion. Turkey is of all nations the most adverse to disloyalty and revolt.

Nor should it be forgotten that the first takes our money in return for her goods and excludes our manufactures; the second buys largely of our manufactures and pays in money. The one is in direct opposition to our trade; the other is one of our best customers. The welfare of the working men of England is in a great measure bound up with the latter.

How comes it then that in all her encroachments on Turkey, Russia has been backed up by successive British Ministers? How comes it that from the time of the Treaty of Tassy in 1792, down to the violation of the Treaty of Paris in 1870, there has always been acquiescence and often support on the part of the Cabinet of St. James's in all and every encroachment by St. Petersburgh on Constantinople?

How comes it that every insurrection in any province of Turkey has met with applause and assistance from Downing Street, from the time of the Greek revolt and of Navarino to the cession of Cerfu to strengthen the hands of the Greeks for the revolt in Candia, to the utterances of the Foreign Secretary to his constituents at King's Lynn, and to the signing the Andrassy Note with its dictation of impossible terms to the Port in its hour of distress?

How comes it, on the other hand, that Russia has been allowed to treat her Polish subjects with unexampled cruelty, and to violate treaty engagements with all the Powers who guaranteed for them, if not absolute independence, at least what in the new-fangled phrase is styled "autonomy;" and this without one individual remonstrance, much more without any joint note of protest?

How comes it that one of the Queen's Councillors, an ex-Prime Minister, is allowed publicly to advertise the efforts he is making to revolutionise the Provinces of one of the Queen's best allies without one word of official disapproval?

We can but repeat the words, "The British people must be under a grave delusion." If that delusion be examined, it will be found to be closely connected with that departure from constitutional forms of government to which on former occasions we have adverted. But this branch of the subject must be reserved for another occasion.

BRAIN NUTRITION.

(National Food and Fuel Reformer.)

THE brain, in common with the body, frequently suffers from defective nutrition to an extent that we are not cognisant of. This loss of brain power may not only result from actual deprivation of food, but from the hurried rush of business not allowing sufficient relaxation to the body to allow it to digest the food taken, and pass it into the system for the renovation of the waste of the tissues.

Those who have never reflected on and studied the influence of a well-arranged diet and sound digestion on the health of the brain and mental functions, may obtain some idea of its extent by the examination of the details of extreme cases. Starvation, it is well-known, often terminates in ferocious delirium, as in the case of castaways at sea, but which, if not too far gone, are easily curable by a nourishing diet, cautiously administered. More especially at the period of rapid growth of the body the mental functions are weakened and the brain disordered from inadequate nutrition. This defective nutrition, however, does not always depend on want of proper food. On the contrary, among the higher classes it is often the result of too much or too stimulating food, over exciting, and ultimately so imparing the digestive powers as to render them incapable of reducing the food to the proper state for assimilation. The result is the same in both cases—imperfect constitution of the blood, and, of course, imperfect nutrition of the tissues of the body and supply of blood to the brain.

Investigation into the chemical constituents of the blood show that in most diseases they deviate very much from the healthy standard, and it is easy to understand how the circulation of diseased or impure blood in the brain should be at once followed by symptoms of imperfect brain work; or what we choose to call nervous disorders. Hysteria, though called a nervous disease from its most striking symptoms, is, in reality, in a large number of cases, only the result of imperfect nutrition, and the great remedy to be prescribed is a better attention to the fundamental laws of nature. The same remarks may be applied to those many cases where dissipation or excess of business has resulted in blanched cheeks and dimmed eyes, showing the alteration which the blood has undergone, no longer affording the necessary stimulus either to the brain or body. Can we wonder at the jaded literary or professional man flying to the use of those stimulants which restore to him, at least for a time, his wonted mental activity, but which by exhausting his reserves of strength, leave him in a far worse state than he was before. This is one of the chief causes of the melancholia which so frequently leads either to the lunatic asylum or to suicide.

Such cases can only be successfully remedied by a total cessation from business, and by change of scene and perfect attention to diet. From this proneness of the insufficiently-nourished brain to a morbid and irregular action may be directly traced why in times of universal distress the lower classes are so apt to resort to rioting and other acts of violence to gain that food which will remove the cause of their discontent. The brain, weakened by want of food, becomes extremely liable to any excitement, and ceases to exercise its usual self-control, which sufficiently explains the greater effect of alcoholic stimulants taken after a prolonged fast. When, however, actual famine ensues, this excitement passes off into a torpid condition, and then into a state of hungry, the blood having ceased to supply any stimulus to the brain beyond what is barely sufficient to keep the sufferer barely conscious of what is passing around him. Of course if this is not promptly relieved, death steps in to close the scene.

Any long continued disregard of the laws of health must result in some one of those disorders called nervous—the individual becomes irritable, distressed by slight things, never free from some ache or pain, and is a burden to himself and those surrounding him. When real disease attacks them their "nervous" symptoms become greatly exaggerated, to the distraction of their friends, and oftentimes the embarrassment of their medical attendant. But enough has been said to show the paramount importance of close attention to the laws which govern the nutrition of the body, but this, as we have repeatedly said before, can only be attained by the wide-spread instruction in something more than elementary physiology in our schools. Then, and only then, shall we have any chance of ridding ourselves of the anomalous fact that the food which is intended to nourish the system sometimes becomes the means of deranging it; or if from any accidental cause it does become deranged the knowledge of how to renovate it will not have to be purchased by that bugbear of paterfamilias—the doctor's bill.

Every one acquainted with the express rate at which our men of business live at the present time, disregarding every one of Nature's laws with regard to regular hours of meals, hurried eating, &c., will wonder with ourselves that more cases of premature breakdown both of body and mind do not exist, and wonder all the more that when it is considered that there is no faculty of the body which responds so readily to generous treatment as the brain, that it should be treated with such tots disregpar

THE disorders in Mexico continue, and it is not impossible that the whole country will soon be in an insurrectionary condition. Vera Cruz has been declared in a state of siege, and General Lebarra has been raising money by a forced loan at Matamoros. These things indicate the general unbeslthiness of the body politic, and it is plain that only a strong government can give peace to Mexico and afford protection to her people from rebellious chiefs on the one hand and plundering leaders on the other.—*American Paper.*

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LUNCHEON FOR THE MILLION
AT ONE SHILLING.
SEE BILL OF FARE.

THE SOUTHERN INDIAN TOBACCO AND CIGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Company, having acquired the Premises, Good-will and Business of the old established Tobacco Curing and Cigar Manufacturing Firm of Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co., of Dindigul, is now prepared to receive and register orders for the different well known Brands of Cigars, as hitherto manufactured by that Firm.
All enquiries respecting the Company and orders for Cigars, &c., should be addressed to "THE SECRETARY," at the registered Offices of the Company, No. 9, Second Line Beach, Black Town, Madras.
Madras, 25th April 1876.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

TO BE LET.

TWO large well furnished BUNGALOWS, situated at Malabar Hill, for six months certain. Immediate possession can be had.

FOR SALE.

A well matched pair of young BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDINGS, height 15 hands. Price Rs. 1,5 0.
A first-class English-built MAIL PHAETON. Price moderate. Plenty of Brass and Plated Mounted nearly new double HARNESSES, property of a Gentleman. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.

To be held on the 15th December 1876.
31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.

400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Land and large Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs 18,000, with Land and large Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled-roof portion of the Hotel Proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Land and Compound.

IN CASH

1 Prize Rs. 2,000 | 4 Prizes Rs. 125 | 25 Prizes Rs. 20
1 Prize " 1,000 | 5 Prizes " 100 | 150 Prizes " 10
1 Prize " 500 | 10 Prizes " 50 | 200 Prizes " 5

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.
It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above Land and property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.
Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.
Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.
For further particulars apply to;

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

AGENTS:—BOMBAY.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Book seller, Kalbadavi Road; W. J. ESSAU, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; JEEHANGEER BAZANJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller Parsee Bazaar, Fort; PALLONJEE PESTONJEE BATTLEWALLA, Esquire, 85, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort; GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadavi Road.
N. B.—The Hotel is available for visitors until the new Hote is erected.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MERWANJI MUNCHERJI MODY AND COMPANY

BEG to announce for the information of GENERAL PUBLIC that they WILL REMOVE from No. 8 to No. (Sassoon's Building) APOLLO STREET, FORT, on the 1st APRIL, (proximo); and request that all ORDERS for GOODS from them should, therefore, be DIRECTED to that place thereafter.

Furthermore, in thanking their constituents and general customers (both in the Mofussil and in Bombay), for the patronage and protection hitherto accorded to them, in the SEVERAL RAMIFICATIONS OF THEIR BUSINESS, they take occasion to notify that they have always on hand a LARGE STOCK of—

HARDWARE of ALL DESCRIPTION and SORTS (comprising of Articles of use in the Engineering Department, the Municipalities, and Workshops, &c., &c.)

CANVAS, INDIA RUBBER, and LEATHER GOODS of Sorts, FIRE and GARDEN ENGINES, PUMPS, AQUAJECTS, &c.; OILS, PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c. of all Sorts; TUBING and FITTINGS, &c. (WATER, GAS, STEAM, ENGINE BOILER, &c.); PULLEY BLOCKS, and ROPES of all Sorts and Sizes; FIRE PROOF CHESTS and SAFES; COOKING STOVES; WEIGHING MACHINES and SCALES; GRIND STONES; LANTERNS; LIFTING JACKS and WINCHES; OARS BUNTING; WIRE GAUZE, LEATHER BELTING, &c., &c., &c. And a MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION of ODDS and ENDS for use of SHIPPING and MECHANICAL PURPOSES and TRADES GENERALLY.

COTTON MILL and GINNING FACTORY STORES of all description, being one of their Chief Stocks-in-Trade, the kind support of Mill Managers and Agents is respectfully solicited.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS and WINES, &c., &c. Up-country Orders executed with promtitude, and at ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Price Lists on application at the place of business as above. Special quotations to large Consumers.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & CO. beg to announce their FIRST SHIPMENT of the above, which has been specially manufactured for INDIAN WEAR.

		Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, Light, Strong, and Durable.....	Coats ...	12	8	14	0
	Suits ...	20	0	23	0
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the Lightest Material manufactured that can be relied on	Coats ...	15	0	17	0
	Suits ...	23	0	26	0
Drab Fine Twilled Cambric—Double Texture, the Waterproof Solution between Two Substances of Cloth, warranted not to stick. The most durable Waterproof Coat manufactured	Coats ...	25	0	27	0
Extra Stout ditto ditto	Coats ..	25	0	27	0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, any length cut	Per yard.	6	8	7	8
Waterproof Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets; these will be found most useful in the Districts	8ft. by 6	25	0	28	0
	10 „ by 6	30	0	34	0
UMBRELLAS. Best Brown Silk—Strong Pargon Frames	Gent's...	11	8	13	0
Ditto do. do.	Ladies'	9	8	10	8
Strong Alpaca	Gent's...	6	8	7	8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear .....Rs. 16 to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS ..... " 25 to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto ..... " 35 to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto ..... " 45 to 50

TO ARRIVE,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.
For Suits, send size of chest, Height and .....Rs. 30
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes ..... " 35 to 39

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
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| | Rs. a. | |